

ANCHORAGE AMATEUR RADIO CLUB
MARCH NEWSLETTER

CALANDER

MARCH 2 GENERAL CLUB MEETING ROOM 123 CONSORTIUM LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA CAMPUS 7PM

MARCH 6 PAPA MEETS AT MARIE VESTA AL7AM's 21-377A Apple
Elmendorf AFB 7:30 PM

MARCH 16 SOCIAL TIME AND PLACE TO BE ANNOUNCED

MARCH 22 BOARD MEETING FRANK DRAKE'S KL7IPV 7 PM

MARCH 31 FLAT TOP CLIMB TIME TO BE ANNOUNCED

APRIL 28&29 FLEA MARKET (TENTATIVELY)

NETS

APES.....	WEEKLY ON THURSDAY.....	8:00 PM	146.52
SNIPER.....	DAILY.....	6:00 PM	3.920
SOURDOUGH.....	MON-FRI.....	6:30 PM	3.915
GRUBSTAKE.....	DAILY.....	7:30 PM	3.940
SEASAW.....	DAILY.....	4:30 PM	3.900
DX ASSN.....	MONTHLY 1st SUNDAY.....	7:00 PM	3.895
ALASKA PACIFIC ROLL CALL.....	MON-FRI.....	8:30 AM	14.292

CLUB PHONE 344-2835 ~~KK~~ Keep in touch via the club phone. Call
Lucy 349-4891 or leave a message on the tape. Put your
committee meetings on it or anything you have for the club.

Social will be March 16. If anyone has a good idea where to have
it call Lucy 349-4891 Time and place will be announced by club
meeting night or we may have the Flattop climb for a social but
I think we will have both.

BLOOD BANK Remember to donate your blood at the Blood Bank
1020 I St. and say it is on the clubs account, then when a member
needs blood they can draw from the club's blood.

Contest this month is two letter suffixes. Win three dollars worth
of door prize tickets. Get your Extra Class license or pass the
test this month and win two dollars in door prize tickets.

FOR you YL certificate hunters, No, for you hunters of YL
certificates, there is a new custodian for WAS-YL

Stella McPherson WA4WPN
2029 Elbow Rd
Chesapeake, VA 23320

ARRL FORUM

In last month's Bulletin I included some remarks regarding our Section Communications Manager, Roy Davie, KL7CUK; which were an emotional reaction regarding a matter which was essentially private between us. I wish at this point to apologise publicly to Mr. Davie for airing dirty linen in my column and to retract that whole paragraph regarding a misinterpretation that is very easy to make, and my reaction to it. The whole mess was uncalled for; and my own better judgement was at the time quite absent when I wrote it. There is no excuse for such goings-on; particularly in these times of WARC and of irrational proposed regulation of us as amateurs and as Alaskans by various branches of the U.S. Government. Any personal differences we might have aside; we need to stick together now, perhaps more than at any time heretofor.

In light of the proposed FCC power restrictions, I yield the rest of my column space to the editors for this month. Next month will be business as usual.

73,



H. Lea T. Ball, AL7W

ADS

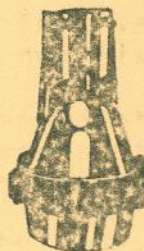
PERSONAL...In reference to the geological discussion at Flippers one evening earlier this month, I now owe an apology for my ignorance and/or confusion, Dorothy. But this still doesn't make up for the wake up. WL7ABO

Galaxy 5 Mark 2 ac/dc supplies
vox, xtal calibrator (40 meter
doesn't work but rest OK)
300.00 as is call KL7IBW, Jim
694-3369

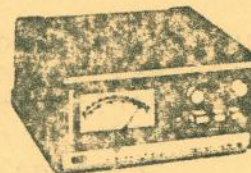
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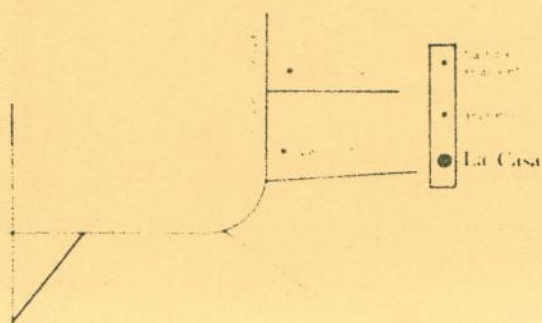
CLOSED SUNDAY

Brunch Specials 11:00 am to 2:00 pm, Dinners after 2:00 pm

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Dinner Number 2, 6, 6a and 7 — \$3.25



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(PARKA member)

333-4211 (after 5:30
or weekends)

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS APPROACH TO DEALING WITH LOCAL ANTI-ANTENNA ORDINANCES

By Carl Markov, K6RLP
Attorney at Law

It appears from various sources that anti-antenna (restrictive zoning) ordinances are becoming a widespread approach used by local governments to do away with antenna structures. Such ordinances are particularly effective because they make it a misdemeanor to be in violation of them. This discussion will be based upon the case history of Paul Maurer, WA6ASE, who resides in an incorporated area known as California City, located approximately 100 miles northwest of Los Angeles and about 75 miles southeast of Bakersfield, California.

California City was designed to be a retirement community. As an inducement to potential residents, areas of the community were designated as underground utility fed locations. At the present time, there are three such areas in California City.

The following is an excerpt from the California City Municipal Code which presented a major problem to local hams and CBers.

Section 9-2.305, subsection E:

No external antenna of any kind shall be attached so as to extend above the top of the roof line of any building within an underground utility district or in any residential subdivision within the City served by underground utilities, except for buildings occupied by public safety employees of the City.

For the purposes of this section, "external antenna" shall mean and include a transmitting and/or receiving antenna used for either radio or television transmission or reception, except that such terms shall not include an installation used by a utility for furnishing communication services.

In 1972, pursuant to this ordinance, there was a permanent injunction issued against another amateur, Marvin Sass, W6DSL in the Superior Court of Bakersfield enjoining him from putting up any antenna whatsoever. He had erected an antenna 30

feet above the roof line in an underground fed utility district in which he lived. Sass did not attack the ordinance based upon any constitutional grounds and the case was submitted to the court on a summary judgment. Sass lost and there was no further appeal of the case. This was the situation in June, 1976.

In June, 1976 it was decided that California City should enforce all ordinances on the books merely because they existed. As a result, action was taken against Paul Maurer by the city engineer attempting to force the removal of his antenna. The 30 foot vertical antenna had been gracefully designed in the fashion of a flagpole so that it would not be aesthetically offensive. The city ordinance did exempt flagpoles from any restraint.

It should be remembered that the sad part about this type of ordinance is that it can be criminally enforced in that it is a misdemeanor to be in violation of such an ordinance.

The city engineer went even further in addressing the situation of the flagpole by saying that if a transmitter is hooked up to the flagpole, the amateur would be in violation whether it is flying a flag or not. This of course was an obstinate approach taken by the city to try to enforce their position. Many letters were written by the city engineer to Paul Maurer concerning this ordinance, the last one becoming quite threatening in reference to this point.

The citizens band community of California City, learning of this antenna situation and the effect that it might have on them, came in force to a city council meeting and succeeded in getting the city council to review this ordinance. The city council then decided to rewrite the ordinance, giving citizens band operators certain privileges on antenna height above the roof line of the houses in underground fed utility areas, but making no provision for amateur radio operators.

It is obvious that this was a totally discriminatory type of ordinance. The city attorney advised the council that this would not be a valid reconstruction of the ordinance, and stated that the ordinance would be enforced across the board regardless of any particular group consideration. It can be seen that it is important for hams and CBers to work together closely in these situations.

In getting down to the public relations aspect, the author became involved at Paul Maurer's request and subsequently addressed

the city council on his behalf. In this manner a brief history of amateur radio and its goals, purposes, and services was given. When it really came down to basic issues, other than constitutional issues which were brought forth, what seemed to impress the city council most was the fact that amateur radio operators and CBers have contributed greatly to public service during emergency and disaster conditions.

The author then suggested that a public poll be taken in the areas affected by the ordinance to see how many people really objected to personal communicators erecting antennas. The city council allowed two weeks for a poll to be conducted, during which time full disclosure was ordered by the council through the newspaper media so that everyone affected by the ordinance would be aware of the poll and its purpose.

The result of the poll was that 87% of the population in the affected areas did not object to antennas being erected in their neighborhood.

In light of the landslide 87% result in favor of antennas, the California City council repealed the old ordinance.

In summary, most city councils, no matter which way they want to vote, will be afraid to take any position to repeal an ordinance unless they have some sort of mandate which will allow them to gracefully change their position.

Thus, an antenna ordinance of this type in order to be successfully attacked should be handled as follows:

1. An attack should be made in the early stage before an ordinance is formulated and adopted by a local government.

2. If an ordinance has already been adopted, communicators should propose a resolution to the city council amending or repealing the ordinance. Once this has been done, a show of force by personal communicators in the neighborhood should be made by a mass turnout at the hearing on the proposal.

3. Testimony should be given at the hearing regarding value of the amateur and CB radio to the community. Perhaps a representative from the Red Cross, Civil Defense or Eye Bank could make a short presentation. Also consider having the parent of a person who got into electrical engineering as a result of their hobby tell about how radio kept their child off the streets, etc.

4. Polls of residents in affected

areas should be taken. The persons taking the poll should definitely be neutral in the matter. They should not be person communicators or ordinance proponents. The poll should then be monitored so that it is conducted and presented impartially to the public. The poll data should be broken down into three areas, namely amateur antennas, CB antennas, and television antennas.

5. Local newspapers should publish unbiased stories covering the problem at hand with an announcement that a poll will be conducted, including a complete description of the issues. The fact that amateur and CB radio does contribute to public service should be heavily stressed in these news articles so that the public who will be seen by the poll takers will have some information to go on in stating their opinion.

6. Publicity is definitely a must. If necessary, paid advertisements should be taken out in the local newspapers stating the position of the amateur and CB radio operators including public services they are performing so that the public will be aware of the services they might lose by discouraging amateur and CB activities.

The main point to be stressed is that a good public relations program with the community can affect the outcome where a restrictive antenna ordinance is proposed.

Usually, the problem arises when there is an alienation between the community and the personal communicators which causes a complete breakdown in good relations to occur. Thus legal action may become a necessity.

In writing this article, the author would hope that by a public relations effort future antenna ordinances restricting size, height, length, and thickness would no longer be the popular road for local governments to take in order to hinder operations of personal communicators.

This is taken from "The
Personal Communications
Foundation Advance Sheet"

GENERAL DOCKET 78-365 Following are comments by KL7HFM, our president, copy of letter written to FCC by the board, the complete docket, suggestions for letters to be written by all of us, names and addresses to mail those letters. PLEASE WRITE!!!!!! EACH OF US MUST SHOW WHERE WE STAND!!!!!!

Fred's comments: On Nov. 16, 1978, the FCC published a notice of proposed rule making which, if adopted, could become a landmark edict. Communicators in Anchorage, along with 12 other communities could pay an enormous price for having hosted the FCC monitoring station.

General Docket 78-365 would impose radiated power limitations indiscriminately on radio licensees within 50 miles of FCC monitoring stations. In our case, the most significant impact could be those stations within 10 miles of the monitoring stations whose effective radiated power might exceed 1000 watts. This correlates to a transmitter with 100 watts output, 10 db gain antenna, pointed towards the monitoring station. A more severe restriction would be imposed on those stations which are unfortunate enough to be located within 3 miles of the monitoring station. Their effective radiated power would be limited to 50 watts. All stations who have the misfortune of being located within 1.5 miles might not be allowed to operate.

You have studied diligently, worked hard, and perservered until you obtained your amateur radio license. I now call upon each of you to emit a loud outcry to protect this hard earned privelege.

You may say to yourself that since this docket affects all services, it could not possibly pass into law. I strongly suggest that such apathetic attitudes can only help it pass. Voice your opinions! WHETHER PRO OR CON, MAKE YOURSELF HEARD !!!!!

There are several officials whom should receive your comments. Among them are the following:

Send original and ~~XXXX~~ five copies to FCC

Chief, Field Operations Bureau
FCC

Washington D.C. 20554

Office of Telecommunications

225 Cordova St

Anchorage, AK 99501

Senator Ted Stevens

260 Russell Bldg.

Washington D.C. 20510

Senator Mike Gravel

3121 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.

Washington D.C. 20510

Representative Don Young
1210 Longworth Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20515

K7UGA

Senator Barry Goldwater
6250 N. Hogahn Dr.
Scottsdale, Ariz 85253

W3PS

Robert M. Booth Jr.
1302 18th St. N.W.
Washington D.C. 20036

W4KFC

Victor C. Clark
12927 Popes Head Rd.
Clifton VA 22024

PROPOSED LETTER A

Your attention is invited to Federal Communications Commission General Docket No. 78-365. You are aware of the extreme importance of the Amateur Radio Service as a disaster-relief communications media to the state of Alaska. Imposition of the restrictions contained in referenced notice of proposed rule making would effectively disable this important communications resource.

Please use all the pressure you can exert to force the FCC to exclude all reference to the Amateur Radio Service from their proposed amendments to the commissions rules, i.e. Specifically, delete proposed sub-paragraph 97.41 (h) In the heading, delete reference to part 97.

History has proven the amateur radio service to be effectively self-policing. The FCC has admitted on numerous occasions that the amateur radio service needs very little regulatory and technical supervision

Respectfully yours,

Proposed letter B

Your attention is invited to Federal Communication Commission General Docket NO. 78-365.

We oppose this proposed action in its entirety. As Amateur Radio Operators in the state of Alaska, we are charged with the responsibility to provide communications to our community in the event of a disaster, and are willing and able to efficiently discharge this responsibility, as has been demonstrated on numerous occasions.

We feel that the severe restrictions which might be imposed by this impending action could negate our peoples benefits from this great communications resource.

We strongly suggest that if the FCC has a dire need to protect its monitoring station from "harmful radiation", action should be taken to move its facility away from the population center of our state.

Respectfully yours,

Proposed letter C

Reference FCC General Docket 78-365

Please use all your political resources to kill the notice of proposed rule making contained in General Docket 78-365

I feel that this action represents a dictatorial overkill of a minor problem area in which Amateur Radio Operators will be unduly victimized.

I beg of you to cast my vote of strong opposition to this action.

Your constituent,

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D. C. 20554

FCC 78-790
4400

In the Matter of)
)
Amendments to Parts 0, 5, 21, 23,) GEN Docket No. 78-365
25, 73, 74, 78, 81, 87, 89, 91, 93, 94)
95, 97, and 99 of the Commission's Rules)
Relative to the Protection of FCC)
Monitoring Stations, from Radio)
Interference)

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

Adopted: November 6, 1978 ; Released: November 16, 1978

By the Commission:

1. The Federal Communications Commission and its predecessor agency have constructed, developed, operated, and maintained for more than forty-five years, the only civilian radio monitoring system in the United States. The Commission has recently reorganized this system, reducing the total number of fixed monitoring sites to thirteen as the minimum number required for satisfactory performance of its missions. Monitoring station assignments include enforcement of national laws, and international regulations and treaties relating to electromagnetic transmissions; solution of radio interference cases on a world-wide basis; participation in search and rescue efforts (safety of life and property) in conjunction with other agencies, organizations, and governments; conducting surveys or data gathering projects which will give results upon which to base administrative decisions; and participation in the international monitoring network in accordance with the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva Radio Regulations as well as in International Radio Consultative Committee recommendations. These missions are accomplished by means of monitoring, on demand and on a routine basis, of the radio spectrum to the extent local circumstances and propagation vagaries allow, and by means of corollary direction finding. Fixed monitoring of FCC licensed communications satellites is also being initiated as the current state-of-the-art requires.

2. Topographical and siting conditions affecting each of the thirteen monitoring stations vary somewhat, as expected throughout the twelve widespread states and the U.S. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico where the monitoring stations are located. These conditions have been fully considered in accordance with existing, approved international criteria. The U.S. national monitoring station siting criteria correspond to the international standards. Of particular concern, however, is the continuing and relentless deterioration of the ambient electromagnetic

environment at the thirteen critical locations. The number, along with the average power output, of radio stations (transmitters) of all kinds is steadily increasing, resulting in a general trend of deterioration of receiving ability. This trend is one of the greatest threats to operational capability and performance at the monitoring stations.

3. Unwanted electromagnetic fields can create a problem for radio receiving and monitoring activities in several ways; namely:

(a) Strong fundamental signals may directly cover or obliterate co-channel, adjacent-channel, or near-channel desired signals with modulation components.

(b) Harmonic, sub-harmonic, or spurious transmitter emissions, or spurious emissions produced externally to transmitters may occur in literally every portion of the radio spectrum to interfere with reception. Every transmitter manufactured has harmonic or spurious radiation to some--hopefully minimum--degree. This radiation may easily exceed interference thresholds when transmitters are placed close to the monitoring stations, when transmitters are relatively powerful, or when antennas are highly directional in radiation pattern.

(c) Transmitters radiate broadband noise which can reduce effective sensitivity of receiving equipment.

(d) Strong, transmitted fundamental frequency signals may produce a phenomenon known as receiver desensitization. Tunable receivers, such as those required for monitoring purposes, are particularly susceptible to this situation which can easily occur without the monitoring observer's knowledge.

(e) Intermodulation products, yielded by solution of well known mathematical formulas, are commonly encountered when two or more transmitted signals mix under any nonlinear circumstance to create second, third, fourth, fifth, and higher order signals, any single one of which can cause disabling interference. Intermodulation products are undesired signals found at frequencies that are sums and differences of all the original contributing signal frequencies with low order integer multiples of each being likely

3.

possibilities. The number of possible products is infinite. Often occurring is interference of 2nd, 3rd, or 5th order, although higher order interference products are sometimes found. It is also not uncommon for more than two AM or FM broadcast stations in a city to be involved in such interference. As an example, twenty-three AM broadcast stations exist in and near Honolulu, Hawaii. Together they produce more than 8,500 second and third order frequency possibilities, not to mention higher orders. Many of those produced happen to fall on international distress and calling frequencies, as well as on safety service communicating channels. The FCC monitoring station in Hawaii is subject to a substantial number of these possibilities.

4. Notwithstanding present positive actions taken at monitoring stations to reduce susceptibility, it is a fact that some interference from radio transmitters occurs. To achieve a measure of control over this interference, the practice of examining applications for radio stations, as well as measuring actual signal strength, near FCC monitoring stations has existed for more than twenty-five years. In each case where new facilities or power increases were proposed for stations which would result in actual adverse interference levels, appropriate corrective measures were required. In those cases where radio facilities were proposed which would result in potential interference, the licensee has been required to accept certain preconditions. Appropriate stipulations were placed on licenses in either event. More than eighty (80) application reviews, or case studies, have occurred to date. License or authorization conditions designed to protect FCC monitoring stations were subsequently required in approximately three-quarters of the instances. These are predominately with respect to AM broadcast stations (540 to 1600 kHz) but also include FM broadcast stations (88 to 108 MHz) as well as land mobile radio base stations operating in the land mobile frequency bands.

5. To afford the needed protection, the Commission has relied upon the procedure of the licensing Bureau sending pertinent engineering data to the Field Operations Bureau for study to determine if radiation limitations, or preconditions, are required. If so, the restrictive clause or recommended limitation language was merely incorporated into conditions typed on the station authorization. At times, this procedure was accompanied by informal discussions with the applicant or his representative, if any. As a result of self-examination and concern that applicants might not be receiving due notice, a new course of action was recently instituted for Broadcast Services whereby the

applicant is advised in writing of possible or probable interference to one of the FCC monitoring stations and notified of the restrictive or protective clause language. The applicant is given several weeks to indicate objection, if any. This new procedure is still somewhat deficient in furnishing full notice to applicants who may unknowingly enter into expensive study, consultation, and preparation of an application, only to discover later that the proposal may be objectionable because of interference to monitoring station operation. It is believed to be in the public interest to publish our concern herein expressed, and to propose inclusion in the Rules and Regulations, as shown in the Appendix attached, criteria used in the engineering examination of radio applications, so that appropriate consideration may be given by applicants to necessary protection of the monitoring stations. It is also necessary, of course, to publish locations of the monitoring stations involved. This is done by the Appendix. Since these are relatively large Government reservations, special geographical coordinates are specified to be uniformly used for reference in distance determination and subsequent propagation calculation. Also, the U.S. Department of Commerce (NOAA) has recently agreed to include a properly located symbol for FCC Monitoring Stations in future editions of its Sectional Aeronautical Charts (Scale 1:500,000), which should aid in locating FCC facilities.

6. To establish acceptable and unacceptable levels of electromagnetic fields at monitoring stations for Commission purposes, a number of criteria were relied upon. These are:

(a) FCC Rules and Regulations, criteria for the Radio Astronomy and Radio Research Installations, such as found, for example in Section 73.1030.

(b) FCC Rules and Regulations, criteria for the U.S. Department of Commerce Table Mountain Radio Receiving Zone, such as found, for example in Section 73.1030.

(c) NAVELEX 0101,108, Naval Shore Electronics Criteria, Naval Security Group Elements, Department of the Navy

(d) NAVELEX 010,103, HF Radio Propagation and Facility Site Selection, Naval Shore Electronics Criteria, Naval Electronics System Command, Department of the Navy

(e) Standards for the Siting of Monitoring Stations, Chapter 2, Handbook for Monitoring Stations, International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.)

- (f) Existing levels of signals which existed when monitoring stations were established, correlated to observed interference levels.

The threshold level of 10 millivolts per meter indicated in the attached Appendix reflects the Commission's desire not to impose a blanket, unyielding prohibition of radio stations near FCC monitoring stations. It is recognized that indigenous circumstances might vary, and allow installation of certain transmitter facilities under some conditions that preclude operation elsewhere under similar conditions. We believe that a case-by-case analysis will give maximum opportunity to the applicants for radio construction, and still allow the protection needed at the FCC monitoring stations. The threshold level shown in the proposed Rules, as well as the circumstances under which the applications are examined, are identical to that being used at the present time on a less formal basis.

7. Along with the proposed inclusion in Section 0.121(c) of reference geographical coordinates at FCC monitoring stations, the attached Appendix updates this section by deleting those stations which have been closed as a result of reorganization. The Zip Code is added for Laurel, Maryland, and Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico is placed into alphabetical order in the list. The Appendix also corrects the index to Part 87 with an editorial inclusion of existing Section 87.31.

8. For answers to questions concerning this Notice, you may contact

William A. Luther
Room 738
1919 M St., NW.,
Washington, D.C. 20554
Telephone (202) 632-7593

9. Authority for the amendments proposed in the Appendix hereto is contained in Sections 4(i) and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

10. Pursuant to applicable procedures set forth in Section 1.415 of the Commission's Rules, interested persons may file comments on or before January 22, 1979, and reply comments on or before February 21, 1979. All relevant and timely comments and reply comments will be considered by the Commission before final action is taken in this proceeding. In reaching its decision in this proceeding, the Commission may also take into account other relevant information before it, in addition to the specific comments invited by this Notice.

11. In accordance with the provisions of Section 1.419 of the Rules, an original and 5 copies of all comments, briefs, and other documents shall be furnished the Commission. All filings made in this proceeding will be made available for examination by interested parties during regular business hours in the Federal Communications Commission's Public Reference Room at its Headquarters, 1919 M Street, NW., Washington, D.C. . .

William J. Tricarico
Secretary

Attachment: Appendix -
4 pages

⑦

APPENDIX

1. It is proposed to amend the Commission's Rules by revising
Section 0.121(c) as follows:

50.121 Location of field installations. *

(c). . . "Monitoring stations are located
at the following addresses and geographical coordinates:

....Allegan, Michigan 49010

42° 36' 20" N. Latitude
85° 57' 20" W. Longitude

....Anchorage, Alaska 99502

61° 09' 43" N. Latitude
149° 59' 55" W. Longitude

....Belfast, Maine 04915

44° 26' 42" N. Latitude
69° 04' 58" W. Longitude

....Canandaigua, New York (Delete Entire Entry)

....Chillicothe, Ohio (Delete Entire Entry)

....Douglas, Arizona 85607

31° 30' 06" N. Latitude
108° 39' 10" W. Longitude

....Ferndale, Washington 98248

48° 57' 21" N. Latitude
122° 33' 13" W. Longitude

....Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33314

26° 06' 08" N. Latitude
80° 16' 42" W. Longitude

....Grand Island, Nebraska 68801

40° 55' 24" N. Latitude
98° 25' 59" W. Longitude

8

....Kingsville, Texas 78363

27° 26' 29" N. Latitude
97° 53' 00" W. Longitude

....Laurel, Maryland 20810

39° 09' 54" N. Latitude
76° 49' 17" W. Longitude

....Livermore, California 94550

37° 43' 30" N. Latitude
121° 45' 12" W. Longitude

....Powder Springs, Georgia 30073

33° 51' 44" N. Latitude
84° 43' 26" W. Longitude

....Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico 00749

18° 27' 23" N. Latitude
66° 13' 37" W. Longitude

....Waipahu, Hawaii 96797

21° 22' 45" N. Latitude
157° 59' 54" W. Longitude

2. It is further proposed to amend the Commission's Rules by inserting new Sections 5.67(d), 21.113(c), 23.20(e), 25.203(h), 73.1030(c), 74.12(d), 78.19(f), 81.31(d), 87.31(h), 89.15(f), 91.8(n), 93.9(d), 94.25(i), 95.17(f), 97.41(h), and 99.11(i), each of which will read as follows:

* * * * *

"Protection for Federal Communications Commission monitoring stations:

(1) Applicants for a radio station authorization to operate in the vicinity of an FCC monitoring station are advised to give due consideration, prior to filing applications, to the need to protect the FCC stations from harmful interference. Geographical coordinates of the facilities which require protection

9

are found in Paragraph 0.121(c) of the Commission's Rules. Applications for stations (except mobile stations) which will produce on any frequency a direct wave fundamental field strength of greater than 10 mV/m in the authorized bandwidth of service (-65.8 dBW/m^2 power flux density assuming a free space characteristic impedance of 120π ohms) at the referenced coordinates, may be examined to determine extent of possible interference. Depending on the theoretical field strength value and existing root-sum-square or other ambient radio field signal levels at the indicated coordinates, a clause protecting the Monitoring Station may be added to the station authorization.

(2) In the event that calculated value of expected field exceeds 10 mV/m (-65.8 dBW/m^2) at the reference coordinates, or if there is any question whether field strength levels might exceed the threshold value, advance consultation to discuss any protection necessary, is recommended. Prospective applicants may communicate with:

Chief, Field Operations Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554
Telephone (202) 632-6980

(3) Advance consultation is recommended particularly for those applicants who have no reliable data which indicates whether the field strength or power flux density figures in the above table would be exceeded by their proposed radio facilities (except mobile stations). In such instances, the following is a suggested guide for determining whether coordination is recommended:

(i) All stations within 2.4 kilometers (1.5 statute miles);

(ii) Stations within 4.8 kilometers (3 statute miles) with 50 watts or more average effective radiated power (ERP) in the primary plane of polarization in the azimuthal direction of the Monitoring Station;

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(iii) Stations within 16 kilometers (10 statute miles) with 1 kW or more average ERP in the primary plane of polarization in the azimuthal direction of the Monitoring Station;

(iv) Stations within 80 kilometers (50 statute miles) with 25 kW or more average ERP in the primary plane of polarization in the azimuthal direction of the Monitoring Station.

(4) The Commission will not screen applications to determine whether advance consultation has taken place. However, applicants are advised that such consultation can avoid objections from the Federal Communications Commission or modification of any authorization which will cause harmful interference."

3. The Contents Page 9 to Part 87 of the Rules is also corrected to include the presently omitted Section 87.31.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Federal Communications Commission • 1919 M Street, NW. • Washington, D.C. 20554



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11-75

Report No. 14722

ACTION IN DOCKET CASE

January 19, 1979 - 6

By Chief, Field Operations Bureau, on January 15:

In response to a request by The American Radio Relay League, Incorporated, extended to March 22 the time for filing comments and to April 23 the time for filing replies in the matter of amendments to Parts 0, 5, 21, 23, 25, 73, 74, 78, 81, 87, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 97 and 99 of the rules relative to the protection of FCC monitoring stations from radio interference (GEN Docket No. 78-365).

- FCC -

Following is a copy of a letter sent to the FCC on the subject by the AARC board.

Dear Sir:

The Anchorage Amateur Radio Club vigorously opposes any radiation restrictions which would result if the Docket 78-365 is adopted.

Since the Anchorage FCC Monitoring Station is located in the populated area of the city, virtually the entire amateur population would be adversely affected by the proposed limitations.

These restrictions would severely limit amateurs' ability to provide effective emergency and public service communications.

We feel that the only satisfactory long-term solutions to the FCC's enforcement problem is to move the monitoring stations out of densely populated urban environments.

The off center typing is my goofing at the typewriter, but the content is the same.

AARC
Box 1987
Anchorage AK 99510

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